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North Carolina,

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Mary Cole, Petition Dower.

John Cole, Petition Dower.

Mary Davis, Petition Dower.

Joshua Cole, Petition Dower.

John Cole, Petition Dower.

Caroline, daughter of Owen Halsey, Petition Dower.

Richard Swinson and wife Ann, Petition Dower.

WALTER B. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 27-61

North Carolina.

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

John R. Miller, Petition Partition of Land.

and wife, Nancy Ann, Petition Partition of Land.

Richard H. Smith and wife, Celia, Petition of, on

order to be made by the Court that advertisement be

made six weeks successively at the Court House door

in Kinston, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal,

and in the other public places in Dublin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, not

further than five miles from the Court House, with a

copy of the petition, and that unless they appear at

the term of this Court and answer the petition, the

same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* to the

Court, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1866, and in the

first year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of

August, 1866.

WALTER B. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 27-61

STATE NEWS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R.—The receipts of the

Raleigh and Gaston railroad for the fiscal year

ending 31st of May, have been as follows:

Freights \$10,220 81

Passengers 350,732 40

Mail 3,500 00

Sundries 179 00

Total \$454,973 21

The expenditures, current and extraordinary,

for the year, \$48,969 78.

CHRONOLOGY.—The New York *Wachman* speaks

in high terms of Col. E. G. Haywood's forthcoming

work on Chronology. It says:

"We have examined the manuscript. It is a

treatise at large upon the subject of Chronology

and upon cognate branches of study. It will form

an admirable outline of history, and furnish a

vast fund of information. It is not a dry skele-

ton of mere facts and figures. It is an elaborate

digest of all that is important upon the subject of

the relation of facts to time, and many pages will

be read with the interest inspired by a romance.

It will be an excellent basis for historical instruc-

tion in our universities and higher schools, and a

manual for literary and scholarly men in every de-

partment. We shall look with interest for the

appearance of this volume, and hope that it will

soon be given to the public."

HORSE STEALING.—WILMINGTON, N. C., August 13, 1866.—On Thursday night, a party of horse

thieves went to the house of a Mr. Brazill, in this

county, and stole a couple of mules. They went to

the house of a Mr. Ward and carried off one

horse and a mule.

A party pursued and overhauled them, recover-

ed the stolen property and captured two of the

thieves—one of them a white man and the other a

negro—both of whom they ironed and took to

a negro woman in this neighborhood was acci-

dentally shot yesterday morning by a sprung gun

which a gentleman, who had been annoyed by

thieves, had fixed in his smoke house. The

wound, though severe, was not considered danger-

ous.—*Car. Petersburg Express.*

ILLNESS OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD.—We regret to

learn that Ex-Gov. Morehead is dangerously

ill. He is beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on

motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made

for six weeks successively at the Court House door in

Kinston, and at three other public places in Dublin

County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal,

noting the date of the illness, the name of the petition,

and that the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* to the

Court, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1866, and in the

first year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of

August, 1866.

WALTER B. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 27-61

Order of Publication.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., 1866.

Mary McNeil, Petition for Dower.

John McNeil and others, Petition for Dower.

John McNeil, Petition for Dower.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1866

The Resolutions and Address.

We laid before our readers in our last the Resolutions adopted by the National Union Convention, and to-day publish in full the Address to the people of the United States. We regret that this last paper is of such length as to exclude other matters of importance, and prevents any extended comment.

It is well known that we endorsed the call for the Convention with much reluctance, but sympathizing entirely with the purposes of the Convention, we gave it our unqualified support and took an active part in the appointment of delegates for this District. We felt, however, then, that under the call, Southern members would be required to subscribe to much that our people could not endorse.

The Resolutions and Address contain much that we most heartily approve, and upon which all national men in the United States can unite, but on the other hand, both abhor with unnecessary *dignities*, which we do not endorse, and affirmations which we deny. In fact our people cannot subscribe to all the doctrines and statements contained in these papers and preserve their honor, for if they be true, then has our past actions been criminal: an admission which they reject with contempt, and upon which, the noble conduct of our dead and the honest purposes of our living stamp the seal of our denial.

The Southern people will never acknowledge that the South began the war, or that it was prosecuted without sufficient cause, or that they were constitutionally warred upon. We can never render our thanks to the soldiers of the Federal army for "humming" our property, burning our houses and devastating our country, nor can we be expected to sing paeans over their success; nor can we join in the appellation of *rebels* or *insurgents* to our people.

We trust that the necessity which required the *conservative* men to force upon the acceptance of the Southern delegates such offensive terms and doctrines was most urgent; certainly, the exigencies which prompted their *unanimous* adoption must, indeed, have been great. Possibly, after the terrible struggle through which we have passed, we should not have expected the victors to have been more lenient in their sentiments, and we could hardly expect a nearer approach to unanimity between the sections, when the delegates from our own State represented every shade of political opinions.

Then in the same spirit with which we advocated the Convention itself; and in spite of the objectionable character of some of its action, and endorsing very much of its Address and Platform, and concurring heartily in its objects and aims, we see much cause for congratulation. The North and South have been brought together and interchanged in the freedom of social intercourse friendly views and sentiments, and disclosed that the interests, aims and hopes of both sections are in unison with the very spirit manifested by Southern delegates in accepting the Platform of the Convention, telling more than anything which has occurred since the war, how much in earnest the people of the South are in their desire and efforts to restore the Union.

Uniting then, heart and soul, with the Conservatives of the North in their efforts to rescue the Government from the control of the Radicals, let us not relax our efforts because we cannot follow altogether the path by which they lead: we can submit to some difference in view of the happy destination for which both are striving. We appeal then to our people to give the new party their united support. — *Daily Journal*, 21st inst.

The Soldiers' Convention.

We do not believe that a great government of thirty millions of people can be kept together by popular conventions. If the centripetal force which draws the States to the General Government has no surer foundation than exists in the assemblage of people in mass meetings, then we must believe that the days of the Republic are indeed numbered. The stability of a Government must give way under the continued effect of great political revolutions like those now going on in this country. The urgent necessity which required the late uprising of the people of the entire country, and the violence of party feeling now existing, are exhausting the very powers of the Government, and never were a people so much in need of perfect quiet and freedom from all political excitement, as are those of the United States, and no people on the face of the globe have passed through so much during the last six years.

In order to secure peace and bring back prosperity to a united people and a restored Government, the President and his patriotic supporters have thought proper to assemble the National Union Convention, which has recently adjourned, after a most harmonious meeting, and we sincerely trust that its beneficial results will meet the expectations of the most sanguine. Certainly, to restore the integrity of the States, reconcile the sections, preserve liberty, protect the Constitution and maintain the Government, it is necessary to drive the Radical disunionists from power and deliver the Congress to the national and conservative men.

To do this, therefore, it is necessary for these men to unite together, and as far as possible, forget the past in order to secure the future welfare of the country. We are the last to urge the South to enter into any Convention or Congress at the expense of her honor or manhood, or to accept degrading amendments to the fundamental law of the land, in order to secure the shadow after malignant partisans have destroyed the substance. We have staked too much upon the altar of principle and lost to turn round at this late day and do ought to dishonor the memories of the gallant dead who offered up their lives for the honor and glory of their country, or the patriotic living who cheerfully endured hardships and dangers for the same noble object.

If the result of the late Philadelphia Convention is looked to with so much hope by its friends, we must confess that we anticipate much more beneficial effects from the Convention of Soldiers to meet next Fall, and regard it a truly great and happy co-operative movement with the National Union Convention. If the meeting of Federal soldiers to be held in Chicago next month, will adopt such a call as the late Confederate soldiers can heartily endorse, there will be convened at the proposed National Convention of Soldiers, an assemblage of men without parallel in history, and which must necessarily have a marked influence upon the politics of the country. They have but to ignore political dogmas and obsolete heresies and grapple with the mighty questions which now divide the people of the United States, involving the existence of the Government itself, and the Convention which has but recently adjourned will become of minor importance.

While such disgraceful examples as Butler, Seward and others exist—officers who neither reflect credit on the service or themselves—we have found that the officers and soldiers of the victorious armies are more ready to forget the past and unite for the future, than those who only shot paper bullets at the Confederates, or captured cities and routed armies from the hustings or in the columns of the *Confidential Globe*. The heroes of the war, who breasted the storm of battle, cry peace and forgetfulness, and truthfully illustrate the words of the poet:

"A brave man knows no malice,
But in peace forgets the injuries of the war,
And gives his heart to a friend's embrace."

Men who endured and suffered so much to save the Union are not willing now, when they have achieved their more difficult and dangerous task, that the result of their labors should be lost through the mad designs of shoddy politicians.

Then, when the men who for four years met only in bloody strife, assemble together in friendly intercourse to protect and preserve the Union, we may be led to the conclusion that it is well said. It was previously dead. It did not exist at all. The co-existence of civil authority and military law, then declared to be an impossibility. Yet this has been the state of things in the Southern States, in a time of profound peace, for more than twelve months. We have had military officers who were totally ignorant of the law sitting sometimes in our courts of justice to see that no wrong was done to one class of our people that had been taken under the peculiar care of the Freedmen's Bureau, and at other times coolly informing our judicial officers that their decisions were not approved, and would not be submitted to. We have had an order from General Grant requiring the military to arrest persons whom the civil authorities considered guilty of no offence, and imprison them until some civil tribunal was found willing to try them. We have had citizens dragged up before a military tribunal composed of men acting without authority of law, to answer for imaginary offences "against the peace and dignity" of the Commonwealth, but of Sambo. In fact we have had the forms of law without the substance, and the enforcement of edicts instead of the execution of justice. From the day when, at Runyemede, King John, who was only *primes inter pares*, conceded that no freeman should be deprived of life or liberty without first having been condemned by a jury of his peers, until the reign of Charles II., Englishmen were, notwithstanding, unlawfully imprisoned and punished because there had been discovered no means of compelling the speedy trial of persons charged with offences. But when the great writ of *habeas corpus* became subject to the call of any and every man, prison doors refused to remain shut, and Englishmen became free indeed. So with us. To tell us, as the President did in his first proclamation, that the insurrection was at an end, and peace restored to the people of all the States except Texas, at the same time leaving the military superior to the civil authorities, was to give us *Magna Charta* without the writ of *habeas corpus*. But the second proclamation gives us freedom. "Civil authority exists!" And the Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended" when the civil authority exists. The judicial ermine now takes precedence of the sword. Judge Meredith, General Schofield, God be praised for Peace. There is healing in her wings.

President's Proclamation.

By reference to our telegraphic column it will be seen that the President has declared the war at an end in Texas, which was the last State to re-organize under his proclamation, but which has now been done, and civil authority fully restored.

We were truly in hopes that President Johnson would adorn his administration with a crowning glory as a most appropriate sequel to the National Union Convention, by a general amnesty and an entire abrogation of martial law, including in its terms the eminent statesman and uncomplaining Christian whose life is rapidly wearing away under the refined cruelties of his inhuman keeper. Certainly no greater exhibition of the thorough loyalty of the people of the South can be required than that manifested by their representatives in the late National Union Convention. We suppose the time is not yet arrived. The Fall elections appear to be the great epoch in our political history. It may then be too late.

Our Railroads.

We have frequently alluded to the fine condition of our lines of railroads. We believe that no better equipped or more reliable roads are to be found in the United States, offered by more energetic and efficient officials, than those passing through our city. We are glad that we are not alone in this opinion. In a recent editorial letter which appeared in the *Augusta Chronicle and Standard* W., which we take for granted is from the pen of the gallant General A. B. Wright, one of the editors of that paper, and one of the most distinguished officers, Georgia had in the Army of Northern Virginia, we take the following extract:

The elegant sleeping cars which are now run from Atlanta to Wilmington are a new feature in railroad travel in the South. Passengers are furnished with fine state-rooms, supplied with all the comforts of a first-class hotel, and provided with wash-stands, towels, &c., which enable one to keep clean and comfortable despite the dust and cinders. The easy, rocking motion of the cars really "cradles" the traveler, and insures a glorious night's repose. There is ample light and space provided for a large number of passengers. No one should think of coming north without securing a through ticket on these splendid "sleeping cars." They are so constructed that the car is divided into compartments, each having a separate door, the doors being folded up, and the car thus becoming a delightful day-car.

The Atlanta and Manchester road is in very good condition, and makes good time—rarely missing a connection either way.

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THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, said: After a very careful and elaborate consideration of the subject, I beg leave to report the following resolution of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the secretary of the convention will read: and also, an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York. [Applause.]

The resolution then proceeded to read the Declaration of Principles, each of which was loudly applauded.

The last one, which endorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheers, in which both audience and delegates joined.

After the vote had been taken, it was found that the reading of the seventh resolution had been omitted by accident. This fact was announced by Mr. Doolittle. The resolution was then read and adopted with applause and unanimous.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State, and the District of Columbia, adopted the following resolution, which for the last three years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; professedly grateful for the return of peace; deems it as a large majority of our countrymen, that the time has come when we must, in our judgment, restore the country to us from our ancestors: regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever; looking with due anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereinafter, and proclaims the following declaration of principles, upon which we stand:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and return of peace to a afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution with all the powers which it imparts, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, undiminished and unaltered. And it is agreed, that it is the duty of the States to maintain the constitution of the United States perfect and inviolate.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States is a right recognized by the constitution, and a right imposed on us by the government of our republican institutions.

Fourth. Another Congress has not the general government, as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its payment, under the constitution.

Fifth. We all upon the people of the United States, elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who, in their right of fundamental representation, and their right to be represented to the Union, shall have a constitutional right of each House to judge of election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sixth. The constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, in the constitution or laws of any State or the territories notwithstanding.

All the powers not contained in the constitution, or specifically granted by it to the general government, are reserved to the States, or to the people thereof, and among the rights reserved to the States is the right to preserve the constitution of the United States.

Seventh. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, the right of the people to congregate, the right to vote, the right of trial by jury, and the right of habeas corpus, are fundamental rights of each of the States.

Eighth. The right of trial by jury is a fundamental right.

Ninth. The right of habeas corpus is a fundamental right.

Tenth. The right of trial by jury is a fundamental right.

Eleventh. The right of trial by jury is a fundamental right.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1866.

Central North Carolina.

We have never known, possibly have never given the subject much consideration, how the custom of editors giving an account of their travels and observations has grown into use. Whether it obtained through editorial vanity or the curiosity of readers has not been definitely ascertained so far as we are aware. Be this as it may, however, it has come to be expected, and as we paid a flying visit through the middle portion of the State, and as far west as Burke county, during last week, we propose to give the readers the benefit of our hasty observations.

As the crops are the subjects of most interest, and are generally the topics of the first interrogatories, we made many inquiries in reference to them and took such observations as our time and opportunities permitted.

Of the crops between Wilmington and Goldsboro', we have fully spoken in a recent issue of our paper. The good prospect at that date has more than born out our predictions, and the cotton crop is more promising now than it was three weeks since. The wheat generally is not as large as might be desired, but it has a healthy appearance and the stand is good. Ordinarily the crops seem to be well worked. These features are characteristic of the cotton crop as far up the North Carolina Railroad as the county of Davison.

The cotton in Davison and the valley of the Yadkin is small, and, except in the low lands, has suffered much from drought. The crops in this region do not give as much evidence of care and labor as those further East.

The corn crop along the line of the North Carolina Railroad from Hillsboro' to Salisbury and in the adjacent districts, as we learned from several reliable sources, is almost entirely burnt up. We learned that South and South-west of Salisbury, embracing large districts in South Carolina, there is almost a total failure in the corn crop. This fact taken with the complete failure in the wheat crop, must bring upon the people of that section the greatest suffering and distress. We are confident that in a large portion of the South-western part of the State, the farmers will barely be able to meet their taxes from the proceeds of their farms, and many will be unable to pay their laborers and support their families.

The drought has been general in that section, and has injured the crops as far up and beyond Morganton. With the exception of the valley of the Catawba in Fredell and Catawba counties, we saw no corn that promised the yield of an ordinary crop, and here the failure of the wheat crop had been very general and complete. From an intelligent gentleman living beyond the mountains, and who had just travelled on horseback from Jackson county to Burke, we learned that the crops in Western North Carolina were good, and the spirits of the people somewhat improved in consequence thereof.

The very general failure of the crops in central and western central portions of the State is having the most depressing influence upon the people of those sections. They are very gloomy in their anticipations of the future. Added to the political complications which are a common source of trouble and dark foreboding to us all, they have besides the fear of the tax gatherer and utter want and suffering. We found many of the laboring classes most despondent and entirely indifferent to the future, seemingly with their last hope lost for even ultimate recuperation from their impoverished condition, and what we most regretted to see, was a disposition on the part of many who were determined to labor on, to emigrate to the Northwest. In fact, we came down as far as Raleigh on Tuesday morning last with a large number who were moving to Indiana. They amounted to two or three car loads.

Chief Justice Rufin, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has decided against the late "so-called" to be framed by it. He says: "I consider that there is no Constitution, because your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had had."

We clip the above from one of our exchanges, and have noticed it in many of them. The error has been circulated quite extensively, and it probably befores us to it.

A letter, without signature, appeared in our columns on the 21st of July, upon the powers of the late Convention of this State and the amended Constitution which was submitted to the people by that body. The appearance of the letter created quite a sensation, and drew forth several efforts from some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State to reply to the positions taken therein. It was stated without authority from this paper or from any reliable source so far as we know, that the distinguished ex-Chief Justice Rufin was its author. We suppose the only grounds for the presumption of the authorship, being the remarkable ability and legal force of the paper.—It required not even the rumor of its authorship to bring it to the attention of the people of the State, and more than any other cause, its publication has affected the late election.

The feeling of apathy of the people of the middle portion of the State is attested by the very small vote cast at the late election, even in counties where the subjects to be balloted for, had been canvassed and efforts made to arouse the voters. They seem to have entirely lost interest in political matters, and we fear too generally to way to useless forebodings.

The towns and villages seem not to participate in the general gloom, but are rapidly "reconstructing" from the wear and tear of the war. In Salisbury, especially, we noticed many evidences of improvement and energy. Many new buildings are being erected, particularly in the business portions of the town, and the old ones are undergoing repairs, while a free use of paint and whitewash gives the place the appearance of having put on new clothes. High Point and Greensboro' have the assurance that the latter, especially, is a place of rapidly growing commercial importance.

We met many friends, and received welcomes which proceeded only from warm and generous hearts. We shook the hands of former comrades in arms, whom we had not seen since we separated at Appomattox Court House, in April of last year. We fought over many battles, our happiness softened by the sacred recollection of our dead comrades and the deplorable condition of our country. We were especially pleased by the very great reception we received from many of the gallant "boys," who composed Lane's and Seales' Brigades—soldiers who had served with us for four years, and whose welfare and protection had been our constant care, and for whose dangers and trials we had sympathized, and in whose safety and success we had rejoiced. Attached as we are to all who did their duty in their country's hour of danger, there is a bond of association and sympathy connecting us with the men of these two Brigades, cemented by the blood of Branch, Pender, Avery, Campbell, Davis, Haywood, Wooster and other gallant comrades, that will disolve only when the "golden bowl be broken and the silver cord be loosed."

We shall take occasion soon to refer to other matters of interest connected with our trip.

The North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads.

During our recent absence, we passed over the North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro' to Salisbury, and over the entire length of the Western North Carolina Railroad. We are pleased to be able to state that both roads give the best evidence of ability and energy in their management.

The North Carolina Railroad, we should judge, is doing a very fine business. It is well supplied with new engines and cars, and the speed of the mail train must be equal to not superior to that attained previous to the war. The repairs to the road have all been made of the most substantial character, and the facilities offered by the extensive works at "Company Shops," are made most advantageously available to this Company, and we were shown most beautiful and substantial work, in engines and cars, turned out at their shops.

Agricultural College.

During the first session of the last Legislature, that body passed a bill accepting the land donated by the Congress of the United States, enacted

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Already we notice our friends of the Goldsboro'

News are urging the claims of that town as superior to those of Charlotte, which city has been suggested by the Times as peculiarly adapted for the location of the proposed College. We would not disparage the claims of either, but we have already a University, most advantageously located, with ample buildings, that for some cause or other is languishing for support. With a roll of students in 1860 second only to one institution in the United States, it has barely an hundred at the opening of the second year since the termination of hostilities. While mindful of this want of patronage, and which it urgently behoves the Trustees to inquire into and faithfully report to the people of the State, or upon their failure to do so it will devolve upon the next legislature, before they vote to appropriate another cent for its support, we would respectfully suggest that an Agricultural Department could be added with comparatively little expense and may revive the prosperity of that Institution.

Some good reason doubtless exists for the meager support now given to our State University.—

We are fully aware that very great want of money exists throughout the country, and this fact which cramps all business affects the prosperity of our institutions of learning. But we also know that the very greatest interest is felt by parents to educate their children, and very many are doing so with very great inconvenience to themselves. The want of means, therefore, will not altogether account for the paucity of the students at Chapel Hill, for every similar State Institution throughout the South, and many others of second rate importance, more than double and several quadrupling its numbers.

We have much love for our alma mater, and no one of its graduates more than ourselves wish for its continued success and prosperity, and we can assure its Faculty, among whom we reckon some to whom we are attached by long years of almost filial affection, that we shun to these matters "more in sorrow than in anger." We will refer to this subject again.

Therefore, with the kindest wishes for the success of the University and in union with our feelings of what we deem best for the interests of the State, we would discard the advantages of all the desirable localities that may be presented, and respectfully urge the establishment of an Agricultural Department at Chapel Hill, and by adopting other necessary changes and improvements, make it really and fully what its name imports—University.

The following from the *National Intelligencer*, will give more fully the facts connected with the grant of land :

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has for some time been engaged in signing the agricultural scrip to be taken up in the Southern States under the Congressional grant of July 2, 1862. The labor is now nearly completed, and the scrip will be forwarded in a few days to the Governor of that State. There have been one hundred and twenty thousand and eighty acres granted in Carolina, which are divided into one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight pieces of land, each and sixty acres each. The only Southern States that have thus far signified their intention of accepting the provisions of the grant of Congress, besides North Carolina, are Georgia and South Carolina. The scrip is will shortly be prepared. The law granting to States the privilege of selecting lands for agricultural and mechanic colleges provides for an amount of public lands equal to three thousand acres for each State and held in common in Congress, to be apportioned, and such lands are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860, the tracts to be selected from the public lands of the United States subject to private entry at \$1.25 per acre, or twenty-five cents per acre from \$2.50 or more, minimum price, in the latter case, the price to be computed at the maximum price, and no mineral lands are to be selected, and no selections allowed of a quantity less than a quarter section.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY.

Having recently paid a hurried visit to these springs, we are prepared to speak of their attractions as a watering place. The White Sulphur Springs of Catawba County are situated about six miles from the Western North Carolina Railroad, in one of the loveliest valleys of the Western North Carolina Piedmont region. The scenery is picturesque, and the air bracing. The mountains loom up grandly in the blue distance, while immediately around the springs magnificent forests of oak and chestnut afford the most refreshing retreats. Limpid streams from innumerable springs course through the grounds furnishing the most delightful bath.

But the virtues of the waters themselves are the chief consideration. The White Sulphur spring is clear and cold, and while strongly impregnated with mineral qualities of the highest order, is not so distasteful as many similar waters. The Chalybeate Springs have been pronounced during the present season, by an eminent chemist in this State as being the most valuable of its character he had ever tested. Professing no scientific knowledge of the virtues of these waters, we are only prepared to speak of facts coming under our own observation of the beneficial results produced by a sojourn at these springs. Two instances, especially, we have in our mind, which fully convince us of the efficacy of the waters—one in the person of a popular divine of the Episcopal Church of this State, and the other a gentleman of our own city.

The guest who does not seek this retreat entirely for health, will find other and substantial charms here. New and convenient buildings, furniture and good fare, with a variety of amusements, all under the charge of liberal and high-toned Southern gentlemen, afford many of the comforts of a hospitable home.

This fine watering place belongs to a company of Baltimore and Richmond gentlemen, who seem determined to make it vie with its older and better known rivals in Virginia. It certainly has the advantage of many of them in beauty of scenery and properties of waters, and if these, added to a liberal expenditure of money, will command success, we see no reason why these Springs should not become a most popular and fashionable resort.

We suppose the number of visitors at present is about seventy.

THE CHOLERA.

We have kept our readers duly advised of the general spread of the cholera in the United States. We are glad to state, however, that thus far it has but lightly visited our country, and can hardly be considered an epidemic at any point where it has prevailed. Yet the fact that it is gradually reaching out its devouring arms in many directions, seeking victims for its insatiate appetite, just as the most sickly season of the year is approaching, is sufficient to put every citizen upon their guard.—

We have on more than one occasion referred to this matter, and respectfully urged a consideration of this subject upon the attention of our people and authorities.

It has been suggested, with much force we think, that the long drought and extreme heat, which has been the source of much injury to crops in some localities and the subject of universal complaint in all, have been our salvation; that miasma cannot exist without moisture, and the long, hot and dry season continuing through June and July literally destroyed the noxious effluvia which usually poisons the atmosphere during the summer months.

The season is now approaching when vegetable

matter will begin to decay, which is always attended with more or less sickness, especially in this latitude. Our contemporary, the *Petersburg Index*, gives the following simple and sensible instructions to meet the threatened danger, which we recommend to our readers :

Let no water stand on your lots; allow no garbage to accumulate; invite the generous healthy sunlight into every corner; use lime, but do not slack it before hand—it is in the process of sticking that the disinfecting power of the sun operates; wash your clothes in water, not in ashes, as so much flour or sand would, the moisture, whence the foul odor proceeds, do not change your diet, unless it is a shockingly bad one; temperate (there is no such doctor as temperance); we shall not be able to bear the heat of summer; [Applause.] We shall stand in the vanguard of civilization and liberty; we shall lead the way by the light of our example, for all the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, I shall enter at once upon the duties of the chair.

Speech of Governor Perry, of South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 15.—Last evening another meeting took place at the National Guards' Hall, the second of a series to take place under the auspices of the Johnson Clymer Club, to advise on the session of the National Convention, and to be addressed by the leading delegates in attendance.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, was introduced, and said he had come from South Carolina in the spirit of Gen. Grant, who had said that there was nothing better than for the people of the North and South to intermingle with each other. Thus prejudices would be swept away, and this great republic would be united into one great people—a power among the nations of the earth. Though he had come from South Carolina he would say that South Carolina had accepted in good faith the results of the late contest. She had contended for the principle of secession, and, he had told President Johnson last summer, when appointed Provisional Governor, South Carolina is as loyal to-day as Massachusetts.

South Carolina was the first to accept the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and has decreed that it shall never be restored. South Carolina expected after she had conformed to all requisitions of the President of the United States, that the Union would be again restored, but are their ten States deprived of representation, while their citizens are taxed without their consent?

Erroneous opinions prevail at the North in regard to the status of negroes at the South. When the President's proclamation declared them free, he informed his fifteen domestics that they were free to do as they chose, but that if they desired to do so, they might remain as before, under his care. Not one of them had left him. In South Carolina at present there was scarcely an inhabitant, but takes the warmest interest in the race. No opposition exists there. In regard to the national debt, South Carolina, with her sister States, thought the debt was incurred in conquering the Southern States, yet they will not consent to repudiate one dollar, nor does any man in South Carolina believe that the Confederate debt will ever be accepted by the United States.

LETTER FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Groseclose, of Ohio, as the organ of the United delegation from that State presented a letter of withdrawal from Mr. Vallandigham, and asked that it might be read to the convention.

The chairman intimated that it would require unanimous consent, and asked whether there was any objection.

A delegate from New York rose and objected.—[Loud cries of "Read it," "read it."]

Hon. Beverly Johnson, of Md., moved that the rules be suspended, in order to allow the letter to be read.

The rules were suspended, and the letter was read by the secretary, as follows :

GARDEN HOUSE, Philadelphia, August 14, 1866. To Chairman National Union Convention, Sir.—I have this day received a copy of *Kelley's Business Directory* for 1860-61 we were struck with the number of names, contained upon one single page, of men who have since died. This led us to review the whole work, in order to inform ourselves of the mortality among those whose names were contained in the Directory. We found that no less than one hundred business men had died since the compilation of the work. Among these we notice the names of many of prominence and standing during life. Not a few among that number were those, the bravest of the brave, who gave their life-blood for a cause most sacred and noble in its character. The part which Wilmington, through her sons, bore in that cause is well known. Some, however, prefer the name of Morpheus, upon whom to be computed at the maximum price, and no mineral lands are to be selected, and no selections allowed of a quantity less than a quarter section.

MORTALITY AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF OUR COUNTRY.—In glancing over a copy of *Kelley's Business Directory* for 1860-61 we were struck with the number of names, contained upon one single page, of men who have since died. This led us to review the whole work, in order to inform ourselves of the mortality among those whose names were contained in the Directory. We found that no less than one hundred business men had died since the compilation of the work.

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